LAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

UN AS FOLLOWS COMMENCING WED-NESDAY, MAY 13, 1846: **LLYR AT 70 clock, A. M. Boston train for Green-port, daily (except Sundays.), stopping at Farmingdale and St. George's Manor. at 95 o'clock, A. M., for Farmin dale and intermediate places. at 3 F.M., through to Greenwest, etc. inc.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF ALL

And strong, and warranted for one year, by H. H., mr2i Im*

FOR LIVERPOOL—Regular Packet of 6th Ing.—The splendid, new, fast sailing packet ship in the property of the proper

UNIT ED STATES & GREAT BRITAIN & INCLASED OLD ESTABLISHED EMIGRANT OFFICE. The Subscribers are prepared to bring agers by any of the Line of Fackets sailing every at and drafts can, as usual, be furnished, payable at the United Kingdom. For further, particulars JOHN HERDMAN & Co. 6, South street.

[From the New Era, Austin, April 4.] Austin, March 28, 1846

been wanting (feeble as it may have been) if the renpers whom you sent down to the harvost of death at San Jacinto, had left a single enemy to subdue or a single garland to be won. But valor had left nething for ambition to glean.

Of the events connected with my civil and foreign services to the late Republic, I am admonished both of the propriety and delicacy of my being brief. Such as they were they were rendered with falelity and seal. The recognition of your independence by Great Britain gave you the sovereign faculty of making the compact of annexation which you have consummated with the government of the United States. You are, doubtless, aware that many millions of your public domain had been mortgaged by the government of Mexico to the British bond holiers; and but for the recognition of Great Britain of your power to contract treaties and form alliances, some very delicate questions might have risen, on some new or complicated points of public law, which the sword alone could have solved.

And here you will permit me to offer some explanation of an apparent inconsistency that I, who had been so strenuous an advocate for the recognition of your sovereignty and independence by other nations, should subsequently have been an ardent champion for their being merged (at least in a qualified sepse) in the government of this confederacy.

I have never had an opportunity of giving this explanation. I will now do it briefly and explicitly. On my wist to Europe in 1812, after I had ceased to have any official connexion with your government, I satisfied my-self from the course of public opinion there, that Texas, independent, would soon become the fulerum on which the lever of European polities would be planted; that out of the Uniton the vast preponderance of European emigrants coming into her territory would separate her in sympathy and affection from the people of the United States; that in less than a quarter of a century her interests would be planted; that out of the North American States, at once an object

honorable body for the distinguished compliment they have paid, I am, with greatest respect, your obedient servant,

Police Office.

The Adopted Child.—A very graphic and amusing aceae occurred on recently at the Police office, before the sitting Magistrate. The parties were of the lowest order. The complainant was a little short-nosed Irish woman, called Mary Brown, with sore eyes, pitted with the small pox, no upper teeth, and withal, a head of hair of the reddest kind you could imagine. She stated to the Magistrate that a black gentleman had her baby, pointing to a strapping big black-eyed negro, who is a night scavenger by trade, which was very evident from the fragrance that was diffused throughout the court room, by the name of Jo McGregor. At this time our attention was drawn to a very dark mulatto baby, of about six months old, laying in the arms of a black woman, the wife of Jo, who positively refused to give it up. Jo then stated that he had paid Mary Brown 10 "shillin" for the falled that he had paid Mary Brown 10 "shillin" for the falled that he had paid Mary Brown 10 "shillin" for the falled to adopt the babe and bring it up respectable—He also said he had laidout 3 "shillin" more in buying clottes to "kiver" the little thing. While all this altereation was going on, who should come running into the office but a white man, who proved to be Mary's hus hand, called John Brown. It seems he had just returned from sea, and in searching for his wife learned she was at the Police office. (This babe, you must understand, was not born when the husband went to sea.) Jack, catching only a part of the story, felt very indignant at the abduction of his dear offspring, but on turning around he saw an infant laying in the lap of a black woman, whereupon he said, "Mary, is this our child?" "Yes," said Mary, "that is ours." With this reply, Jack was completely confounded; he strained his eyes to the utmost, opened his mouth, turned his quid, hitched up his trousers, and exclaimed, "shiver my timbers, Mary, why that

VIENNA, (AUSTRIA,) April 22, 1846. land-Segar Smoking-Novel mode of preventing

the same—Shooting at a gentleman for smoking in the streets, by one of the Guards, &c. The Spring is always a joyful and prolific sea-on, and the present one at Vienna is most lavish mise of Jenny Lind as prima donna, and thou-sands of flowers to wreath garlands for her brow. It has drawn out the silk stocking aristocracy

the hatchets of their shoes, and blow the dust from their tender feet. Poor troubled souls! It has also brought a healing balsam, in the shape of Holy Passion Week, preceding Easter—a week of rest, during which their ears, eyes, bodies, souls and purses, have not been tormented by the importunities of concert givers and their music. They have had one week of respite to gather new farces, collect new sums, and make new bouquets and verses to greet the Northern Nightingale on ther visit South.

But the cessation of life in one sphere, has been only to give life to another; Passion Week is rich in attractions, and devoted to the cause of religion. Have you tickets to see the "foot washing!" inquired a number of my Austrian friends. "I have not." "Well, you must not miss the sight, by any means; the Emperor feeds twelve poor old men and washes their feet, while the Empress performs the same office for twelve poor old women." This ceremony is performed on the day preceding Good Friday, and is intended to represent the humility of their majesties, notwithstanding their elevated positions;—it was a sight not to be neglected, and I was accordingly present.

On entering the coronation saloon of the palace, I found a brilliant assembly collected, composed mostly of the nobility and military officers, in their uniforms; the ladies of rank and civil officers were seated in the galleries, occupying the sides of the saloon, while the centre was filled with the military—the whole making a gorgeous display. Here a Hungarian noblemen; and there a group of knights of the middle ages. These were the spectators chosen by the Emperor to be eye-witnesses to the fact that he follows the example of humility given to men by the King of Kings. In a few minutes twelve old and decrepid men, dressed in dark garments of ancient style, entered the spacious halls, accompanied by a child or friend, who assisted in bearing their trembling limbs to the row of seats assigned to them. Twelve old and feeble women also entered, and were seated oppos

ing the hope that their days may be lengthened to share the ceremonies of another anniversary. This religious observance is of great importance, and its object is to prove to the people that he who rules them is ready, when occasion requires, to wash their feet and feed them, as did the Saviour of men to those who loved and obeyed him. And I may be pardoned for observing that, however much religion it may contain, it has not neglected to spice the dish with diplomacy.

On the afternoon of Good Friday, all classes of the Vienna population flock into the streets, and the latter are fairly swarmed with human beings, whose ostensible object is to visit the churches, in all of which is represented the Holy Grave at Jerusalem. Some of these graves are really beautiful, being so arranged as to have figures, as large as life, of the dead body of Christ in the sepulches, guarded by angels, and the weeping women at the entrance to the tomb. The illusion is heightened by the aid of perspective, and is arranged in such a part of the church as to lend to every thing the appearance of reality, and almost convince the spectator that he is looking into the sepulchre of the Holy City.

At night, illuminated crosses are seen on the mount of Calvary, solemn masses are performed, and the people pass in crowds from one church to the other. On the next day, the procession of the resurrection takes place, which is composed of all the members of the imperial court, and moves within a hollow square, surrounded by the palace buildings. A permission to witness this is, therefore, of value, as it can only be seen to advantage from the palace windows. The empress and highest ladies of the court, appear in this procession, dressed in flowing robes, whose long trails are borne by pages. The emperor and members of the imperial family, chamberlains, secret-counsellors, court-singers, and administering clergy, all appear in full gala, bearing torches and the fair sex to grace his ceremony; and the noble figure and majestic bearing of the empres

in religion, they will show to-morrow in amusements; to these we will leave them, and proceed to politics.

Since my last, affairs in Poland have been comparatively quiet; but there is still much smothered fire that must have vent sooner or later; and it is worthy of remark, that though the revolution was commenced by the nobles, the greater danger is now apprehended from the peasantry. The latter have learned their strength, and new demand their rights at the hands of the government, which they assisted in the hour of trial. And in making this demand, they say, "we wish to deal directly with our rulers, and not through men who would gain advantages only to retain them for themselves." The peasants have just refused to perform a portion of their socage service, which they, according to law, owe to the owners of the soil, and it is rumored in Vienna, that the government is about to make a movement in their favor. If so, it is sheer necessity, and will be opposed by the aristocracy here and throughout the empire, this class being the conservatives in all countries. If the peasants of Gallicia receive an increase of privileges, the peasants of Hungary will expect the same; and in proportion as they rise, the aristocracy must come down, which fact causes the latter class to shudder at any thing like a grant of rights to those by whose labor they are supported in pomp and luxury. It will, therefore, be seen, that the government, in calling in the aid of the peasanty in the late contest, has nourished a viper that is now gnawing its vitals. The assertion that the peasants were rewarded by the government, for delivering the insurgent nobles, dead or alive, into the hands of the authorities, has

been stoutly and positively denied by the powers in Vienna, has given Prince Metternich a great deal of labor in despatching diplomatic notes to Austrian representatives abroad, containing orders to deny the charge officially at their respective stations, and has been the cause of endless goose quill wars among the gentlemen of the continental press. Good, good for the cause of humanity that any enlightened government would be ashamed to acknowledge such a movement; but a still, small voice whispers that there is yet perhaps some truth in the assertion. I honestly believe that the government in the capital deserves no such censure; but it is still believed, by many, that the underlings in Gallicia issued the order, and when they saw its lamentable consequences, shrunk from assuming the responsibility. And how are we to arrive at the truth? The newspaper press of Austria are ordered to scout the idea, and then remain mum; they dare not doubt—they dare not investigate; if they do, the strong voice of the police says, "Halt," while their doubts or investigations are still in manuscript, and the iron arm of the censor "expunges" every line that is not pro forma.

There has been a strong effort made here fately to create what they term a college of censors, and the presidency has been offered to a gentleman who possesses the full confidence of the government. This gentlemen has refused to accept the said position unless all powers of censorship are invested in his hands; and particularly in the affairs of the newspaper press he objects to all interference of the police, which has hitherto had the authority. If the government creates a college of censors under this condition, it will be equivalent to casting censure on the president of the police, which his not good policy, as every Austrian will allow that he has fairfully performed his duty, for, in the beginning of the present year, he denied to several privileged societies the right of continuing their subscriptions to several rather liberal papers of North Germa

In Chancery.

The Chancellor has adjourned this court to the next erm, and gone to the Court of Errors.

Prosequi to be entered on the three outstanding indictments against the prisoner, which was accordingly done, and Babe thereupon discharged.

Common Pieas.

Before Judge Daly.

June 2.—John Winter and Eleanor his Wife vs. Samuel Dualay and Dan'l Acker.—This was an action of trespass, for an alleged assault and battery on Mrs. Winter. In December last, a man named Van Winkle was robbed at a house in Sheriff street, of his clothes, watch, and some money. He made his complaint next day, at the station house of the 13th ward, and the defendants were instructed by Captain Tilly, of that district, to take measures to arrest the thief. Shortly after, the delendants were passing through Division street, and met another policeman of the same district, named Young, coming out of a house of refreshment in that street, and told him their object. From him they ascertained that shortly before he came out, a female left a watch with the man in the bar, and the description he gave of the female agreeing with that given by Van Winckle, led them to suppose that she was the thief. Young, with the defendants, returned to the refectory, and examined the watch; and found that it was the one stolen from Van Winckle, and that the female was to call for it at eight o'clock the next morning. In pursuance of this discovery, Dunlap, Acker and Young were in Division street in the morang, and at the appointed hour a man called at the house for the watch, upon which they arrested him. After the arrest, he pretended to give them information of the robbery, and where they would find the remainder of the property, and they were would find the remainder of the property, and they were would find the remainder of the property, and where they would find the remainder of the property, and where they would find the remainder of the property, and where they would find the remainder of the property, and where they would find the remainder of the property, and where they would find the remainder of the property and the defendants to arrest her. Upon thi

offices, under the guise of "exchange offices," where lotteries and policies are sold to all who will buy them. And this is not such an unprofitable business. At one of the smallest of these establishments, we understood from one of the proprietors, a few days since, that the receipts amounted to two hundred dollars per day. Taking this as an average, we have the enormous sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which is not probably an over estimate expended in this manner daily. There are in this city, men who for years past have lived, as they call it, entirely upon their "wits." They are leagued together, and all sorts of plans are concocted for the raising o money, by borrowing, swindling, or stealing, in such a manner as not to become liable to the law. These operators are divided into several classes, from the gentlemanly fellows who get their "fiend" to endorse their notes for five hundred, to the dropper who politely asks a country greenhorn, "if he hasn't dropped his pocketbook." There is a house near Broadway, where these latter geniuses congregate in swarms. They are ever on the lookout for a "subject," and if they can catch one gazing with eager eye upon the pictures of the museum, they step up to him and venture a remark upon the accuracy of the paintings, the weather, or something common-place. The victim, if he takes, and enters into conversation, is "done" for all he has about him, and allowed to go if he can get back to his native hills, green as he is, having acquired some dear bought experience. Then look at the hordes of gentlemanly dressed pickpockets, who frequent all the public meetings, and all places where there is likely to be a crowd. They are smartlooking, finely dressed fellows, gentlemanly in their address, voluble in conversation; but, before you are aware of the fact, if you are not on your guard, your pocket-book has passed from your pocket into their's. There are various lights in which this picture may be viewed. Where there is so much wealth, there must necessarily be some pover

Rew Publications.

Lives or Men or Letters and Science with the content in the property of the pr

Glen Cove, Long Island, May 1, 1846. mys imrre

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS,

MONROE CO., VA.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE will be
open the next summer, as usual, for the reception of vi
iters. Its fame in the relief and cure of pulmonary diseases,
extending over a period of fifty years, is so sustained by facts
and evidence, that it no longer admits of dispute. For the extent and peculiarity of its medicinal virtues, however, the
reader is referred to a work on "The Minerral Springs of
western Virginia." by Wm. Burke, to be had at Wiley &
Putnam's. The object of this advertisement is to say that arrangements are made to accommodate vinters in the most
comfortable manner, and that they will be treated with uniform courtesy and kindness, while the charges will be found
as moderate as at the most moderate of the springs. There
will be a respectable physician ingstendance. The roads are
in good order, and the beautiful Turnpike Road to the Blua
Sulphur will have stages upon it plying between the two
Springs, which will afford, an opportanity of visiting, in a
week, all the Springs of Western Virginis,
my2 lm*re

BON SEJOUR.

THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure to announce that
I his house, at Bergen Point, is now open for public accomcommodation. A hotel on the Jersey side has long been a desideratum which is now supplied. The house (the old Me
lany manion) has been re-fitted in elegant style, with many
new rooms and other important additions.

The grounds are beautifully laid out, and what with luxuriant shrubbery, charming walks, agreeable drives, and pleasant boating, the place will challenge competition with any
rural residence. Families who wish to pass a cool and quiet
summer, can be provided with rooms or suits of apartments
at their choice. Fish of almost every vertety abound in the
"Kills," and the neighboring woods are not deficient infigame.

The stounds are beautifully laid out, and what with luxuriant shrubbery, charming walks, agreeable drives, and Newark,
stops at the landing, in front of the

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THORN CHAMPAGNE.

A FRESH INVOICE of this delightful Chempagne is in a store, to which the attention of merchants, hotel keepers, and private gentlemen is invited. The stranding of this Wine is now superior to that of any in this country, and at no higher price than that of the best brands.

[C. LIVINGSTON & CO., 10 Wall street.

LEFT-OFF WARDROBE AND FURNITURE.

WANTED.

THE highest price can be obtained by ladies and gentlemen who wish to dispose of their left-off wardrobe and farmiture. By sending a line will be promptly attended to, through the Post Office, it was the property attended to, through the Post Office at 18 TyN, 468 Broadway, up stairs.

Ladies can be attended to by Mrs. J. Levenstyn.

WRAPPING PAPER.

3000 REAMS Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Parks of the Straw and Rag Wapping Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Paper, (Crown and Double Crown, jung received and formale by Paper, (Crown and Double Crown and Double Crown